

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1847.

{ NO. 4133.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,
is published every Saturday morning by
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 123 Thames Street.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly
advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms.
All advertisements will be continued until for-
bidden when no particular time is specified, and
will be charged for accordingly. The circulation
which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable
medium for advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the dis-
cretion of the Publishers) until arrangements are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
1847.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	WATER.
10 SATURDAY,	5 29 6	31 2	37 3	9
11 SUNDAY,	5 28 6	32 3	1 6 4	3
12 MONDAY,	5 26 6	34 3	5 4 6	58
13 TUESDAY,	5 25 6	36 4	3 5 5	53
14 WEDNESDAY,	5 24 6	38 6	1 0 6	48
15 THURSDAY,	5 23 6	37 7	11 7	44
16 FRIDAY,	5 22 6	38 8	18 8	41

New Moon 16th day, 0 hour, 52m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,
PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 4 A. M.
BOSTON, do, 8 A. M.
NEW YORK, do, 8 4 A. M.
FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M.
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tues-
day afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday
morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday after-
noon.
TRADE BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF

THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 74.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil
and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the
year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen
hundred and forty-seven, and for other pur-
poses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the following sums be,
and hereby are, appropriated to the objects here-
inafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth
day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven,
to be paid out of any unappropriated money in
the Treasury, viz:

For compensation and mileage of Senators and
members of the House of Representatives, and
delegates, three hundred and seventy-one thou-
sand eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of
both Houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand
five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty
cents.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other con-
tingent expenses of the Senate, one hundred and
nine thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other con-
tingent expenses of the House of Representatives,
two hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred
and three dollars; including one hundred and
forty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-
eight dollars for printing for the year ending the
thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of librarians, two assistant
librarians, and messenger of the library, four thou-
sand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said library, eight
hundred dollars;

For purchase of books for said library, five
thousand dollars;

For purchase of law books for said library, one
thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United
States, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Vice President of the
United States, five thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, and
the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in
his office, twenty-six thousand three hundred
dollars;

For the incidental and contingent expenses of
said department, viz:

For publishing the laws, and packing and dis-
tributing the laws and documents, including
proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation,
nine thousand dollars;

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, at-
tendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and
glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars;

For printing, letter press and copper-plate, ad-
vertising, books, and maps, two thousand dollars;

For newspapers, two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and three
watchmen of the northeast executive building,
one thousand three hundred and forty-five dol-
lars;

For the contingent expenses of the said build-
ing, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two
hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, eleven hundred dol-
lars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant
messenger in his office, twenty-six thousand and
fifty dollars;

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and
the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in
his office, twenty-two thousand six hundred dol-
lars;

For compensation of Second Comptroller, and
the clerks and messenger in his office, fifteen
thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the
clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thou-
sand nine hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and
the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-
four thousand nine hundred dollars, including
four additional clerks at a salary of one thousand
dollars each;

For payment of extra clerk hire in the office of
the Second Auditor from the tenth September,
eighteen hundred and forty-five to the thirty-first
July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eight hun-
dred and twenty-eight dollars;

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and
the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in
his office, thirty-five thousand and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and
the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen
thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and
the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thou-
sand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United
States, and the clerks and messenger in his office,
thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Register of the Treas-
ury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant
messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand
two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of the
General Land Office, and the recorder, draughts-
man, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers,
and packers in his office, eighty-three thousand
eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars;

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treas-
ury, and the clerks and messenger in his office,
eight thousand and fifty dollars.

CONTINGENCIES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor,
compensation for carrying the Department mails,
translations, printing, including public accounts,
eight thousand two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight
hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
blank forms, including pay for the National Intelligencer
and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved
for the use of the office, labor, and office furniture,
one thousand two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dol-
lars;

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor,
six hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and
fifty dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor,
and printing, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty
dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery,
labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery,
labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
and labor, four thousand dollars, including two
thousand dollars for arrears for blank books, bind-
ing, and ruling;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars;

For cases for the safekeeping of books and pa-
pers, and including the wages of a laborer, two
thousand three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of the General
Land Office:

For stationery, including blank books, and
blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of
parchment and printing patents, advertising land
sales in newspapers and in handbill form, public
notices, and printing circulars, office furniture
and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers em-
ployed in the office, ten thousand four hundred
and twenty-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars;

In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
circulars and blank forms for returns of district
attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, collectors of
the customs, and labor, one thousand and fifty
dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars;

For compensation of a superintendent and eight
watchmen of the southeast executive building,
three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building,
viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, seven thousand seven
hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand seven
hundred dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, and
the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in
his office, nineteen thousand four hundred and
fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian
Affairs, and the clerks, messengers, and as-
sistant messenger in his office, nineteen thousand
four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pen-
sions, and the clerks in his office, fourteen thou-
sand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerk in the office of
the Commissioner General, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks in the office of the
Adjutant General, seven thousand one hundred
and fifty dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the
office of the Quartermaster General, including
clerks that were attached to the purchasing de-
partment, eleven thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in
the office of the Paymaster General, nine thousand
one hundred dollars, including two additional
clerks at a salary of one thousand dollars each;

For compensation of clerks in the office of the
Commissary General of Subsistence, three thou-
sand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks in the office of the

Chief Engineer, five thousand one hundred and
fifty dollars;

For compensation of the clerk in the office of
the Surgeon General, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks in the office of the
Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand one hun-
dred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the clerk in the bureau
of Topographical Engineers, one thousand dol-
lars.

Contingencies of the War Department, viz:

For the incidental and contingent expenses of
said Department, and the various offices and
bureaus connected therewith, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and
printing, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dol-
lars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty
dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions:

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing
blank forms and regulations, advertising, and
fuel, eight hundred dollars;

For rent of houses occupied by the Pension
Office, six hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commanding General:

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Adjutant General:

For printing, Army Register and Orders, blank
books, binding, and stationery, one thousand two
hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Quartermaster General, in-
cluding the office at Philadelphia:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and
printing, six hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Paymaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel,
three hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissary General of Sub-
sistence:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
advertising, labor, and fuel, one thousand six
hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Chief Engineer,

For blank books, binding, stationery, and fuel,
three hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
and fuel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, sixty-five dollars.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
and fuel, five hundred and thirty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and
fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and four
watchmen of the northwest executive building,
one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars;

For the contingent expenses of the said build-
ing, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four
hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hun-
dred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy,
and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messen-
ger in his office, nineteen thousand five hundred
and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of
Navy Yards and Docks, and to the civil engineer,
draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office,
ten thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of
Construction, Equipment, and Repair, and to the
assistant constructor, clerks, and messenger in his
office, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars;

For salaries of the Chief Naval Constructor and
Engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of
Ordnance and Hydrography, and to the draughts-
man, clerks, and messenger in his office, eight
thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of
Provisions and Clothing, and to the clerks and
messenger in his office, eight thousand three hun-
dred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of
Medicine and Surgery, and to the clerks, as-
sistant surgeon, and messenger in his office, six
thousand six hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said department,
and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing,
and labor, four thousand one hundred and forty
dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hun-
dred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and three
watchmen of the southwest executive building,
one thousand three hundred and forty-five dol-
lars.

For the contingent expenses of the said build-
ing, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six
hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one
hundred and fifty dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation to the Postmaster General,
three assistant postmasters general, clerks, mes-
sengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of
the said department, seventy-four thousand three
hundred dollars;

For compensation of superintendent of the Post
Office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said depart-
ment, viz:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil,
printing, labor, and day watchmen, six thousand
one hundred and sixty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars;

Provided, That the proceeds of the telegraph be-
tween Washington city and Baltimore be, and the
same are hereby, directed to be placed in the
Treasury of the United States for the benefit of
the Post Office Department in the same manner
as other revenue from postages.

For compensation of the Auditor for the Post
Office Department, clerks, messenger, and as-
sistant messengers in his office, eighty-five thousand
seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, viz:

For labor, blank books, binding, stationery,
printing blanks and circulars, five thousand one
hundred and sixty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

SURVEYORS AND THEIR CLERKS.

For compensation of the surveyor general north-
west of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight
thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in
Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office,
five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in
Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, four thou-
sand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in
Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thou-
sand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in
Mississippi, and the clerks in his office, four thou-

sand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in
Alabama, and the clerks in his office, four thou-
sand dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in
Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand
five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general in
Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office,
three thousand one hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks in the offices of
the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them
according to the exigencies of the public service,
and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing
field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserv-
ing them at the seat of Government, sixteen thou-
sand dollars;

For paying to the land offices at St. Augustine
and Newnansville, in Florida, for issuing permits
under the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred
and forty-two, a percentage equal to that allow-
ed by law upon the sale of the same quantity of
public lands at the minimum price, five thousand
dollars;

For compensation of the Secretary to sign pa-
tents for public lands, one thousand five hundred
dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pub-
lic Buildings in Washington city, two thousand
dollars;

For compensation to four assistants, draw-keep-
ers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps
and machinery, fire-wood, and repairs of bridge,
four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

MINT OF THE U. STATES AND BRANCHES.

At Philadelphia, viz:

For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief
coiner, molder and refiner, engraver, assayer, as-
sistant assayer, and four clerks, nineteen thou-
sand two hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen twenty-four thousand
dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, in-
cluding fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, water rent,
and wastage, eight hundred dollars;

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved
at the mint, three hundred dollars;

At New Orleans, viz:

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner,
assayer, molder and refiner, and two clerks, twelve
thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dol-
lars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, in-
cluding fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wa-
stages, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner,
assayer, molder and refiner, and two clerks, twelve
thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand six
hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, in-
cluding fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wa-
stages, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner,
assayer, molder and refiner, and two clerks, twelve
thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand six
hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, in-
cluding fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wa-
stages, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner,
assayer, molder and refiner, and two clerks, twelve
thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand six
h

exueli, Naples, Sardinia, and Buenos Ayres
fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of a minister resident at Turkey, six thousand dollars;

For salary of a dragonian to the legation of Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the salary of a commissioner to reside in China, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, No part of this sum shall be paid unless the said commissioner actually resides in China;

For the salary of a secretary and Chinese interpreter, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars;

For salary of the consul at London, two thousand dollars;

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, three thousand dollars;

For interpreters, guards, and others of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, fifteen hundred dollars;

For payment in full to Benjamin E. Green for services while employed in Mexico, as charge d'affairs, three thousand dollars;

For the protection and relief of American seamen in foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support of recaptured Africans, and their removal to their country, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For completing the maps, specifications, and astronomical computations of the line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces, heretofore run and established, or run and marked by the joint commissioners, under the Treaty of Washington, twenty thousand dollars, and for transmitting to the respective States, whose boundaries are effected thereby, authentic copies thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the assistant appraisers, authorized by law at the port of New York, there may be appointed in the mode now prescribed by law, one additional assistant appraiser at said port, at a salary, as heretofore established, of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, said salary shall not commence, or appointment take effect, prior to the thirtieth of November next, and in appraising all goods at any port of the United States, heretofore subjected to specific duties, but upon which *ad valorem* duties are imposed by the act of the thirtieth of July last, entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes," references shall be had to values and invoices of similar goods imported during the last fiscal year, under such general and uniform regulation for the prevention of fraud or undervaluation as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the respective heads of departments to continue in service during the current fiscal year the officers and persons, and the salaries and compensations authorized in the act approved twenty-sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," and also the clerks authorized to be employed in the office of the First comptroller of the Treasury by the act of June seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-five and for other purposes," and also the clerk in the office of the Second Auditor, authorized by the same act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the employment of any clerks in the statistical branch of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, under the direction of the President be, and hereby is, required to cause to be surveyed, marked, and designated, so much of the line between Michigan and Wisconsin as lies between the source of Brul river and the source of Montreal river, as defined by the "act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union;" and the expense of such survey shall be paid upon the certificate of the said surveyor general out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not exceeding one thousand dollars;

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expense of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for other purposes," passed third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.
Vice President of the United States.
Approved, August 10, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK.

We are informed by an individual just from Fort Winnebago, and the portage, that the small pox is raging among the Chippewa Indians in that vicinity, carrying them off in large numbers. Some of the settlers are also attacked with the loathsome disease, but to a less fearful extent. Six Indians were found dead one morning upon the ice.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

The MATAMORAS FLAG contains some additional particulars of the battle of Buena Vista, which will be read with interest:

On the 23d, at early dawn, the battle was renewed with great fury. The chief efforts of the enemy seemed to be directed against the left wing, composed of Gen. Wool's division, Gen. Lane being in command of the Indiana brigade. The fight was most obstinate and sanguinary. Santa Anna, from his vastly superior forces, was enabled to direct, against this part of our army, three or four men to one. They fought with determined bravery, and fully redeemed their character for the aspersions heretofore cast upon it. Being composed chiefly of cavalry, they galloped up to the very mouths of our guns and cut and lanced the gunners. Every man belonging to O'Bryan's battery were either killed or wounded. Capt. Bragg seeing this, and fearing that his own guns might be captured, prepared to take another position. At this critical juncture, when a single false move might have proved fatal to the whole army, Major Mansfield, of the Engineer department, spurred to Gen. Taylor and informed him of the contemplated change of position. "Go back instantly," replied Gen. Taylor, "and tell him not to move an inch, but give them grape and canister." The order was obeyed by the gallant Bragg as promptly as it was given, and his battery instantly vomited forth the most awful destruction, the guns being charged with musket balls and every species of death-dealing missiles. We should have stated that Gen. Wool had been manoeuvring to draw the Mexicans within reach of our artillery. He made a feint of attacking them in force, and suddenly retreating, decoyed them within range of our light batteries. His force opened to the right and left, and the havoc was tremendous. Six thousand cavalry charged Bragg's battery; when within two hundred yards, every gun opened upon them, cutting a lane through their entire column thirty feet broad. A second round halted them for a moment, but the third proved so destructive that they fled in the greatest confusion.

The fighting continued for some time after this, but the repulse of this charge upon the battery, contributed, more than anything else, to the victory. The battle lasted for eight long hours, without the slightest intermission. The Mexicans fought with all the fury of despair, and let no means untried to carry the day. It is thought by many that if their general officers had headed them on the field, the result would have been different; but these valorous gentlemen, who vaunt so loudly when out of harm's way, took especial care to place their bodies beyond the reach of bullets.

At the desperate attack on O'Bryan's battery, when the Indiana brigade wavered and tottered all along the line, from the force of overwhelming numbers, Major Dix of the paymaster's department, snatched a flag staff from the hands of his carrier and rushed to the front of the brigade and exhorted the men to stand firm. His presence reanimated them, and they redoubled their exertions. Col. Jefferson Davis, the brave, chivalrous, and accomplished commander of the Mississippi Rifles, was severely wounded, whether on the first or second day of the fight is not known. They were thrown forward the first day as skirmishes, a most perilous duty, and suffered severely, losing 40 men in killed, and having 110 wounded—a loss, considering the weakness of the regiment, not over 400 in number—almost unparalleled. The Lieut. Col. of this regiment, from a wound received at Monterey, is yet quivering on the verge of the grave, having been the first to mount the walls of the castellated fort, at that battle, and now his chief in command is struck down, and his life vibrates in the same uncertain fate. Truly may it be said of this regiment, it has performed its duty well.

Prodigies of valor were performed by officers and men. General Wool was seen in every part of the field, where his presence was most required, leading on and exhorting his men. To him this was an important day, as after events will show. Col. Hardin, of the first Illinois regiment, distinguished himself particularly. He was struck on the breast with a musket ball, during the hottest of the fight, and died instantly. Col. Yell, of the Arkansas cavalry, fell while leading a charge of his regiment. His intrepidity on the occasion, is spoken of in terms of the highest praise. Capt. Albert Pike, of the same regiment, also conducted himself gallantly. Col. W. R. McKee, of the 2d Kentucky regiment, receiving a mortal wound in the throat, the command devolved on Lt. Col. H. Clay, son of Henry Clay. While leading on his men to the charge, he received a severe wound in the leg. Not being able to stand, four of his men attempted to carry him from the field. They had not proceeded far before he received a second and more severe wound in the hip, and two of the four men were killed. The other two insisted upon carrying him off; heroically he ordered them to leave him and resume their places in the fight. After the battle, he was found pierced quite through the breast by a lance. Adjutant General Lincoln, son of ex-Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, was killed while restoring order among the Arkansas cavalry, who were thrown into momentary confusion by an overwhelming charge of lancers. His conduct is the theme of extravagant praise.

Two thousand females, who followed the Mexican army, remained, like ministering angels, to take care of the wounded. Gen. Taylor treated them with the kindness due their sex, and the humanity expected of an American.

An order from the War Department has been received at the U. S. arsenal near St. Louis, for two millions of ball cartridges, to be forwarded to Gen. Scott without delay.

From the N. O. Times.

MATAMORAS, March 18, 1847.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about what has already been stated, and the Mexican loss is supposed to be nearly as large as represented, except as to prisoners, and the loss of general officers. There is nothing to confirm the Mexican rumors here, of Ampudia, Ortega, Mejia and Minon being killed, and Gen. Salas and Col. Moreno being prisoners. The Mexicans no doubt lost some officers of rank, but who or what they are is not known with sufficient certainty, nor is it true that Santa Anna is wounded.

The morning of the 23d, Col. Hardin, of Illinois, was in high spirits, and said to Gen. Taylor, that under his command, he felt as if, with his regiment, he could beat the whole Mexican army. His regiment nobly sustained itself, but its gallant commander did not live to see it triumph. He died as soldiers wish to die, in the arms of victory, at the head of his gallant comrades. One of the Indiana regiments, it is said, wavered for a time, when Major Dix, of the Pay Department, rushed among them, seized their colors, advanced to the front, and called on the men to stand by them. His voice and example had the desired effect. The regiment replied, and were distinguished in the fight.

After the battle was won, Gen. Wool, who was distinguished for his gallantry and skill, met General Taylor and threw his arms around his neck, and congratulated him on the brilliant victory, in warm terms. The old hero replied, "we can't be beaten, General, when we all pull together." The whole country will attest the justice of the simple reply.

From the N. O. Bulletin.

The loss of the Mexicans is variously estimated—they have put it down between 4 and 5,000, in killed, wounded and missing. Counting the latter, I presume from all I have heard, that 10,000 is a small number, as they have scattered in every direction.

Assist. Adj. Gen. Bliss was dispatched by General Taylor in pursuit of Santa Anna, with a flag, to exchange prisoners. The terms were soon settled, and we may shortly expect to have our gallant countrymen returned.

The particulars of his interview with Gen. Santa Anna, when known, will reflect but little credit to the greatness of the latter!

A note to the Louisville Courier, gives the following:—

St. Louis, Monday evening, March 20, 1847.

Mr. W. N. Haldeman—Dear Sir—We have this day received an express from Santa Fe. The Mexican insurgents, numbering 2,000 men, marched down on Santa Fe, as was intimated by our last advices. They were met by Capt. Morris' command in the valley of the Mora, and totally defeated. A great number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the rest fled precipitately to the mountains. The action was a most brilliant one on the part of our men, and reflects great credit on their coolness and courage.

The news of the assassination of Gov. Bent, is fully confirmed—25 other Americans fell at the same time. I have no time for further particulars, as the steamer Colorado, by which I send this, is preparing to shove out.

FROM SANTA FE.—The accounts from Mexico, which have reached us, are from El Paso to the 12th January and Santa Fe to Feb. 3d.

Col. Doniphan was still in possession of El Paso, waiting to be reinforced by the coming up of his expected artillery. As soon as it arrived it was his intention to move directly upon Chihuahua.

At El Paso nothing had been known of the change of General Wool's position, and Colonel Doniphan was still under the impression that they were co-operating.

James Magoffin was still at Lore at Chihuahua, and had not been tried for treason.

The battle fought by Capt. Morris and his command, took place 25 miles from Santa Fe. At the first volley discharged by our troops, 35 of the Mexicans were killed, and the rest were thrown into confusion and precipitately fled to the mountains.

Captain Morris followed up his advantage with decision—pursued the enemy—and devastated the valley of the Mora—burning every thing in his path. The people, terrified, fled to the mountains, also, where death, in the shape of starvation, awaits them—a horrible, but just, retribution for the sanguinary massacres which they effected, and the widespread insurrection which they contemplated.

When Mr. Caldwell, who brought the express from Santa Fe to St. Louis, left the former place, he heard heavy reports of artillery in the direction of the Mora, and doubtless another battle was progressing, but no particulars were received.

Mr. C. thinks that the Mexicans must have been beaten worse than before, and our troops were fully prepared, flushed with success, burning for revenge, and in high spirits.

At the first battle Capt. Headley was killed, and seven wounded on our side.

Nothing has been heard of Capt. Sublette or his whereabouts.

The movements of Gen. Scott seems to have taken the Mexicans rather by surprise. It was doubtless his original intention to land at Anton Lizardo, but his despatches having fallen into the hands of Santa Anna, he very properly concluded to debar at once at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans in the mean time, had fortified near Anton Lizardo, and collected there a force of some 2,000 men. The masterly movement of Gen. Scott, has completely cut off this Mexican force, and prevented its repairing to the relief of the city. Hence it will either be captured or be forced to retreat, leaving him in possession of the whole coast.

Savannah Republican.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

SACRIFICIOS, NEAR VERA CRUZ, 1

March 11, 1847.

Day before yesterday, the order was given to move from Anton Lizardo to this place. This occupied most of the day. About 4 o'clock, P. M., the 1st Division (General Worth's) had taken its place in the surf boats. The gun boats ran in close to the shore, about three miles below the city, and anchored. One of the small naval steamers ran along the shore, and fired a gun at the place of landing, as a feeler, to ascertain if there were concealed batteries or troops to oppose the landing. Nothing was revealed, and the order was given to advance. The surf boats, about fifty in number, each containing from eighty to a hundred men, moved off in gallant style, and in the most perfect order. As the boats approached the shore near enough to touch ground, the men leaped out, and formed lines by companies, and marched ashore. No opposition was offered. Gen. Patterson's division (the 2d) next debarked in the same manner, and were followed by the 3d, or General Twiggs' Division. It was past midnight before the troops ceased landing. The surf boats were manned by the sailors from the United States fleet, who labored with right good will. The officers of the navy have done all in their power to assist the army in its movements.

About 2 o'clock, the next morning, there was an alarm in the line which extended along the beach. The troops cheered, and those who had fallen into a doze upon the sand banks sprang suddenly to their arms. Our picket guard had approached that of some Mexican cavalry who were watching our movements, and had received one or two shots. About half an hour afterwards, a detachment of our men fell in with some thirty or forty cavalry, and several volleys were fired—the balls of the enemy falling, into our column, but seriously injuring no one. At sunrise, General Worth led off his division in advance, following the beach for some distance towards the city, and then turning inland, came in sight of several hundred Mexican cavalry, drawn up about half a mile from the shore. A small howitzer was immediately drawn up to this top of a sand hill, and a fire was opened, which soon scattered the enemy. The division continued to penetrate into the interior, among the sand hills, the Mexicans retreating before them.

The 2d and 3d divisions followed close, and took positions. General Patterson sent General Pillow's brigade to the interior, and took his position on the left of Gen. Worth's division. Gen. Twiggs took his position to the rear of Patterson's. An old cathedral was taken possession of by Gen. Pillow, and soon afterwards a magazine, containing 150 boxes of ammunition. During all this time, the enemy kept up a fire of shell and round shot from the town and castle, few of which reached our line, and those doing no harm.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the little U. S. steamer Spitfire ran in close to the town, and fired a number of shells into the place, receiving a fire from the castle in return.

This morning, our army moved still nearer the town—Worth's Division on the right, and resting on the sea shore—Gen. Patterson's in the centre, extending back into the country—and Gen. Twiggs' Division on the left, still further to the interior. They have approached considerably within range of the guns in the town, and can be reached by those in the castle, from both of which a brisk cannonading has been kept up during the day. The line extends across the railroad which goes from the town to the magazine; and the aqueduct, which supplies the city with water, is likewise in our possession. In short, the city is fairly invested, and communication by the main roads cut off. Entrenchments have been marked out, and will be worked on to-night, which are near enough to the walls to render our heavy guns effective. These guns have not been taken on shore. Step-toe's light battery, with the horses, have been landed, with several pieces of larger calibre. Neither Duncan's nor Taylor's battery has arrived, nor has Col. Harney reached here with the 2d Dragoons. A number of vessels with troops and ordnance, which were due a week ago, have not been heard of.

There has been considerable skirmishing to-day, and some twenty of our men wounded, among them Lieut. Col. Dickinson, of the South Carolina regiment, but not dangerously. Fifteen or twenty of the Mexican cavalry have been taken prisoners, horses and men, and some fifty killed. This evening a 32 pounder ball from the city fell into the second infantry, taking off the head of Capt. William Alburts, of that regiment, with severely, if not mortally wounding two men.

SUPPLY OF WATER AT VERA CRUZ.—By the accounts from Vera Cruz it would appear that Gen. Scott has cut off the water pipes leading to that city, and thereby deprived the town of a supply of water, an advantage which it is thought will be used as an instrumentality of reducing the city; but a gentleman who has resided some time at Vera Cruz states that the water brought in the viaduct was used principally for the shipping, and that there are excellent wells in the city which furnish an abundance of pure water for the use of the inhabitants.

The women and children are represented by the English and French officers, to be engaged, in hundreds, upon the additional entrenchments and fortifications about Vera Cruz. They work with shovels and hoes in the ditches, and carry the earth from them to the embankments, in apron, bags and baskets.

CAPT. S. H. WALKER, 1st Lt. J. G. WALKER, and 150 recruits, for the regiment of mounted riflemen, left Newport Barracks Ky., 1st of April, 1847, for New Orleans and Mexico, by the steamer Albattross.

The wound of Lieut. Col. Dickinson, of the South Carolina regiment, is improving.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 31st.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.—The ship Oregon, Captain Gliddon, and the bark Montezuma, Capt. Thompson, arrived last evening from Anton Lizardo, both having sailed the morning of the 20th inst.

Capt. Gliddon informs us that he saw the steamship Mississippi, having Com. Perry on board, on the 21st inst. about six miles off from Vera Cruz, bound in.

Capt. G. was on shore on the 19th inst. and in the American camp. It seemed to be understood in the camp that Gen. Scott would open the attack on Vera Cruz at noon on the 20th. He also reports that three or four hours after he sailed, he heard very heavy firing, which he thinks was from the American works. The closing sentence in Mr. Kendall's letter subjoined renders this not improbable.

Capt. G. mentions that Gen. Worth is stationed with his command within 700 yards of the city. He also informs us that the general impression was that the city was very willing, nay, anxious to surrender, but that the inhabitants had received information from the castle that if they did surrender, the castle would immediately fire upon the town and destroy it. Capt. G. says it was reported that there were 1800 troops in the city and 1200 in the castle. We are confident that this is an under estimate.

Among the incidents mentioned by Capt. G. is one that a bomb from the castle fell into the quarters of one of Gen. Scott's aids, but exploded without doing any harm.

GREAT LOSS OF HORSES.—Col. Duncan lost several of his horses in the gale. Their loss is severely felt.

Capt. Kearny, of the U. S. Dragoons, had not landed, and we do not know how many of his horses may have been lost.

The ship Diader, which sailed from this port with two hundred and thirty horses on board, lost all but twenty-seven before her arrival at Vera Cruz.

The ship Louisville, with over one hundred horses on board, landed barely fifty at Vera Cruz, and other vessels with horses on board, have been more or less unfortunate.

The following brief letter from Mr. Kendall furnishes the latest intelligence we have from the city of Mexico.

CAMP BEFORE VERA CRUZ, 1

March 19th, 1847—5 o'clock, P. M.

Our news from the city of Mexico, received in a roundabout way, would prove that a most sanguinary revolution—or rather a series of revolutions—is raging in that city, the different parties being all by the ears, and fighting each other with unwonted ferocity.

It is said that even the British Minister, Mr. Bankhead, at last dates hardly dared venture into the streets, for fear of being shot by some one of the different contending factions.

Gomez Farias has his party, the priests have their party; those in favor of peace have a party, and then there are the war men, the Santa Anna men, the Almonte men, and what not. All was "confusion worse confounded," and I can make neither head nor tail of the different rumors.

The Mexicans have been firing since noon to-day and from the most of their batteries, and the roar of round shot and shells has been constantly dinning in the ears of our men. Strange that they do not effect more. They must think they are destroying the "Yankees," as they now all term us, by dozens, else they would not keep up such an incessant firing.

The weather continues fine for loading, and munitions and supplies are rapidly accumulating at the depots. The officers of the navy continue to use their best efforts.

By next day after to-morrow, I am in hopes of being able to send you off an account of some of Gen. Scott's doing.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

INHALATION OF ETHER.—The Boston Medical Journal contains a valuable contribution from that eminent surgeon, J. M. Warren, on the subject of the inhalation of the ether previous to surgical operations. Dr. Warren reports nineteen cases occurring in his private practice, and at the hospital where the very best results were obtained from the use of ether. Most of these cases were of a serious character, and the operations, usually liable to great pain. Dr. Warren gives a succinct history of all these cases, showing the practical importance of the valuable discovery of the administration of ether to prevent physical emotion in serious operations. Dr. Warren concludes his valuable communication with the following remarks:

"The most striking part of the history of this valuable remedy remains to be mentioned, which is that, notwithstanding the general and almost indiscriminate use of a means apparently so powerful in its nature, not a single case has yet been recorded in which it has produced fatal consequences. It is to be hoped, therefore, that by a better experience in its use—an experience we shall soon be able to obtain from the examples constantly afforded—it may be rendered as safe as any other article of the materia medica.

As was to have been expected, various claims have arisen for the honor of the discovery, and one or two persons in France, have certainly approximated very closely to it, without having carried their investigations, however, to a sufficient length to render any practical benefit to humanity. A consent, almost unanimous, both in England and France, has conceded this honor to our fellow townsmen, Drs. W. T. G. Morton and Charles T. Jackson.

BROOKLYN FINANCES.—The outlay for all the various matters of city expenditures in Brooklyn, during the last year, amounted to \$453,544, less \$8,714, which was cash in the treasury on the 1st March \$6,000 covers all the expenses of street sweeping for the year. The total current expenses amounted to \$86,840.80, to which add \$10,852.59 paid of former debt.

Herr Alexander has arrived at Havana.

BY THE MAILS.

SHIP BUILDING IN NEW YORK.—The ship yards in the city of New York, are actively engaged in supplying the unprecedented demand for vessels of all descriptions. The different branches of industry connected with this trade, are fully employed and all are realizing remunerating prices for their labor.

From an article in the New York Herald of Saturday, we condense the following statement of some of the vessels now in progress of construction.

STEAMSHIPS.—The steamship United States the first of the new line between New York and New Orleans, under the direction of C. H. Marshall, Esq. She is 244 feet long on deck, 40 feet beam, 23 feet hold, 1900 tons burthen. The engines will be about 1000 horse power. The floor and a great portion of the frame work is now up.

The second of the Bremen line of ocean steamers, to run in connection with the Washington. She will measure 2500 tons burthen, 255 feet long, 40 feet beam, 24 feet six inches hold. The engine will be similar to those in the Washington.

A Steamship of War, 800 tons burthen, for the Peruvian government.

The steamship Notherner to run in the Charleston line, with the Southerner.

A steamship of 450 tons, to run between St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

And a steamer of 150 tons, for the Brazilian Government, besides some river steamboats.

PACKETS.—Four vessels of 1300 tons each. Two are designed for the London line of packets, one for C. H. Marshall's Liverpool line, and the other for a Liverpool trader.

One of 1200 tons designed for the Liverpool trade.

One of 1100 tons; two are designed for the Liverpool trade, one for Fox & Livingston's line of Havre Packets and one for a New Orleans Packet.

Two of 950 tons: one for the China trade and the other a general trader.

One of 850 tons for the New Orleans Packets.

And one for the Charleston trade, about 750 tons.

Apart from the above list, some fifteen or twenty contracts have been made for ships, and more than as many more refused, by the builders during the past few weeks. The yards are inundated with orders, not only from our own merchants, but from foreign governments. There are now in course of completion three vessels for the foreign countries, and another is about being shipped by Messrs. Bishop and Simson to Brazil.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN MISSISSIPPI.—Louisville Journal, in a recent article, says: "In the southwestern part of Franklin County, Miss. there is a platform or floor composed of heavy stone, neatly polished some three feet under ground. It is about one hundred and eight feet long, and eighty feet wide. It extends due North and South, and its surface is perfectly level. The masonry is said to be equal, if not superior, to any work of modern times. The land above it is cultivated; but thirty years ago it was covered with oak and pine trees, measuring from two to three feet in diameter. It is evidently of very remote antiquity, as the Indians who reside in the neighborhood had no knowledge of its existence previous to its recent discovery. Nor is there any tradition among them from which we may form any idea of the object of the work, or of the people who were its builders. There is also a canal well connected with it, but they have never been explored. A subterranean passage may be underneath. Further explorations may throw some light upon its origin."

CARRIER PIGEONS.—The Nantucket Inquirer of the 2d inst., states that Mr. A. G. Banker of that place has been engaged for two or three years past in the endeavor to train messenger birds for the purpose of establishing hereafter a "pigeon express" between Nantucket and the Continent. He has patiently trained his birds himself, and so successful has he been that his aerial messengers now regularly come and go from Cape Page, some twenty miles from the island, and last Tuesday they arrived an hour and five minutes in advance of the regular mail! The birds are very strong on the wing, and bid fair in every respect to gratify the expectations of Mr. Banker.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon while the Albany Republican Artillery were engaged in firing a salute in honor of the battle of Buena Vista, Francis Fitzpatrick, a cartman, who had drawn one of the pieces, used in firing the salute, to the ground, received such serious injuries from the premature discharge of one of the guns, that his life is despaired of.

He had offered his services to ram down one of the charges, and while so engaged an explosion took place; the ramrod so severely lacerating one of his arms that he had to submit to amputation. He also received a serious injury in the breast from a splinter from the ramrod.—Albany Argus.

ROBBERY.—A workman employed in the Roxbury Carpet Factory, was robbed of his watch last night, in the following singular manner. He was considerably intoxicated, and was accosted at a late hour, by two men, who professed to be watchmen. They conducted him into a shed, where they laid him on some straw, and then searched him and took his watch away, under pretence of taking charge of it. They then left him, to take care of himself.

Boston Journal.

ANCIENT TRACT.—Mr. Penbody, in his journeyings in the West, recently found a tract by Martin Luther printed at Wittenberg, 1515, in the possession of a German family, and in very good preservation. Also a book printed at the same place in 1532.

NEWPORT MERCURY,

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1847.

Rhode Island Election.

On Wednesday last the citizens of this city, met in their respective towns for the election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer, members of Congress and Representatives to the General Assembly.

In this town George Hall, Esq., declined re-election as Senator and Edward Clarke, Esq., was elected in his place without opposition.

At the close of the polls the votes for the several candidates stood as follows:—Governor, Harris 574—Ballou 177—Hazard 5—E. Harris 1; Lieut. Governor, Lawrence 535—Austin 175—Crocker 37—Scattering 7; Secretary, Bowen 586—Smith, 76—Scattering 4—Attorney General, like 533, Turner 216, Scattering 3—Registrar, Cahoon 598, Hammett 173—Congress, Cranston 528, Brown 169, Hazard 87, Scattering 8.

It will be seen by the following returns, on the whole State, that the election has resulted in the success of the Law and Order party by a large majority.

Votes for Governor.

NEWPORT COUNTY.			
L. O.	Dem.	Abol.	Scattering.
Towns.			
Newport,	574	177	1
Providence,	84	9	0
Providence,	159	42	0
Providence,	126	73	0
Providence,	117	55	0
Providence,	3 maj.	0	0
Providence,	68	41	0
Providence,	1121	397	9

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.			
L. O.	Dem.	Abol.	Scattering.
Towns.			
Providence,	1389	934	51
Providence,	192	235	3
Providence,	159	310	47
Providence,	283	217	2
Providence,	169	111	4
Providence,	321	461	42
Providence,	73	200	1
Providence,	69	143	6
Providence,	134	195	1
Providence,	84	155	1
Providence,	3328	2382	167

WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
L. O.	Dem.	Abol.	Scattering.
Towns.			
North Kingston,	209	169	11
South Kingston,	185	51	6
Providence,	113	74	0
Providence,	87	43	0
Providence,	118	68	31
Providence,	54	49	14
Providence,	74	90	0
Providence,	842	549	64

BENT COUNTY.			
L. O.	Dem.	Abol.	Scattering.
Towns.			
Warwick,	207	95	2
Providence,	293	127	0
Providence,	124	50	9
Providence,	32	10	0
Providence,	715	280	11

BRISTOL COUNTY.			
L. O.	Dem.	Abol.	Scattering.
Towns.			
Bristol,	188	115	1
Warwick,	157	44	0
Barrington,	69	13	0
Providence,	414	178	2

Majority for Harris over Ballou 1938—over all 1180.

Members of the Legislature.

NEWPORT.—Senator, Edward Clarke.—Representatives, Henry Y. Cranston, Christopher E. Robbins, Joseph Anthony, Edward King, Henry E. Turner.

MIDDLETOWN.—Senator, Pardon Brown. Representative, Peter Barker.

PORTSMOUTH.—Senator, John Manchester. Representative, William Barker.

JAMESTOWN.—Senator, Andrew T. Potter. Representative, John W. Douglas.

PROVIDENCE.—Senator, Richard W. Greene. Representatives, Samuel Ames, Robert Angell, Ezra Bourn, James C. Hadden, Shubel Hutchins, I. G. Manchester, William S. Patten, James T. Rhodes, William Sheldon. Three vacancies.

RICHMOND.—Senator, Israel Anthony. Representative, Benjamin T. Reynolds.

HOPKINTON.—Senator, George W. Hildredge. Representative, Joseph T. Barker.

WESTERLY.—Welcome A. Hoxie. Representative, N. H. Dixon.

CHARLESTOWN.—Senator, James N. Kenyon. Representative, Asa T. Hoxie.

EAST GREENWICH.—Senator, John Shippee. Representative, no choice.

COVENTRY.—Senator, C. A. Whitman. Representatives, Thomas Whipple, Ambrose Hopkins.

BURRILLVILLE.—Senator, Israel Tucker. Representative, Euston Angell.

GOUCESTER.—Senator, Amasa Eddy. Representatives, Smith Peckham, Cyrus Farum.

SCITUATE.—Senator, William B. Kimball. Representatives, Albert Hubbard, John Potter, 2d, George Aldrich.

NORTH PROVIDENCE.—Senator, Pardon P. Jilison. Representative, Lemuel Angell.

SMITHFIELD.—It is said there is no choice in this town.

WARWICK.—Senator, John Brown Francis. Representatives, Job Manchester, Nathaniel B. Durfee, Cyrus Harris, William B. Spencer.

JOHNSTON.—Senator, Ephraim Winsor. Representatives, Resolved Waterman, Samuel Irons.

CRANSTON.—no choice.

EXETER.—Senator, Samuel Philips. Representative, Christopher P. Lillabridge.

NEW SHOREHAM.—Senator, Simon R. Sands. Representative, Elam P. Littlefield.

NORTH KINGSTON.—Senator, Harris Smith. Representatives, William Davis, Sylvester G. Sherman.

FOSTER.—Senator, Gideon Burgess.—Representative, Eddy Walker.

CUMBERLAND.—Senator, Columbia Tingley. Representatives, Ariel Ballou, Lyman Burlingame, George L. Dana.

BRISTOL.—Senator, George Pearce. Representatives, John D'Wolf, W. H. S. Bailey.

WARREN.—Senator, Haile Collins. Representatives, Alfred Bosworth, Charles Randall.

BARRINGTON.—Senator, Henry Smith. Representative, Stillman Welsh.

Those with a (*) prefixed are Democrats.

Twenty-one Law and Order, and seven Democratic Senators are elected. Forty-three Law and Order, and thirteen Democratic Representatives have also been elected.

Members of Congress.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

L. O. Dem. Liberty.

Cranston, Brown, Boyden, Scarf.

Newport, 608 139 2 90

Providence, 1153 936 42 302

N. Providence, 193 222 0 5

Smithfield, 320 454 23 77

Cumberland, 127 293 61 38

Middletown, 84 9 0 7

Portsmouth, 159 42 0 1

Tiverton, 125 68 0 5

Little Compton, 117 62 4 4

Bristol, 167 112 0 13

Warren, 12 41 2 161

Barrington, 48 19 0 63

3310 2422 148 705

Majority for Cranston over Brown, 583—over all, 35.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

L. O. Dem. Ind. Liber.

Updike, Thurston, Arnold, Hall.

Scituate, 216 235 33 00

Foster, 104 112 00 4

Glocester, 63 102 28 1

Burrillville, 67 138 09 7

Cranston, 170 138 10 0

Johnston, 60 114 72 0

N. Kingstown, 179 151 18 34

S. Kingstown, 194 45 122 4

Exeter, 110 83 1 00

Richmond, 77 41 10 00

Hopkinton, 95 84 10 21

Westerly, 23 49 72 16

Charlestown, 71 91 1 1

Warwick, 242 100 22 5

Coventry, 120 129 15 82

E. Greenwich, 83 63 23 3

W. Greenwich, 21 25 03 1

Jamestown, 25 21 3 00

N. Shoreham, 55 43 1 03

2041 1903 415 136

There is no choice. Scattering 14.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The General Election for State officers and for Representatives in Congress, took place in Connecticut, on Monday last. The Whigs appear to have swept the State this year, having elected the Governor and a large majority of both branches of the Legislature.

For members of Congress, James Dixon, 1st district—S. D. Hubbard, 2d—J. A. Rockwell, 3d, and Truman Smith in the 4th all Whigs, are elected.

On our 4th page will be found the official dispatches of Gen. Taylor.

NEW MEETING HOUSE.—We understand that a lot on the north side of Mann Avenue, has recently been purchased for the site of a Meeting House which is about to be erected by that portion of the Society of Friends who have separated from the great body of that denomination and are known as the friends of John Wilbur.—The building will be 53 by 40 feet and is intended to be completed in season for the yearly Meeting in June.

The schooner Richmond, of Providence, which was ashore at Prices Neck, was got off yesterday morning. But in getting underway the anchor dragged and the vessel was driven on the rocks where she filled and will probably be a total loss. The cargo of corn had all been discharged, partially damaged.

OUR GOVERNMENT has established Tariff rates for the Mexican Ports in possession of the United States.

We are frequently indebted to the polite attention of Mr. O. H. Geffroy, of this town, and A. C. Ainsworth, of New Orleans, for the latest New Orleans papers.

The Salem Register of Thursday says—The Rev Mr. Mann has renewed his request for a dismission from the Howard-st. Church, and a Council is to be assembled on Wednesday next, to act on the subject.

MILITARY.—A company of U. S. Infantry, attached to the 9th Regiment under the command of Capt. Johnson, arrived at Fort Adams on the 3d inst., from New London.

The "Old Mill" of the Coventry Manufacturing Company at Coventry, R. I. took fire in the attic on Sunday at three o'clock. The roof was wholly destroyed, partly by the fire and partly by being torn off, and the machinery, mules, in the attic were destroyed. The flames were subdued by the forcing pump attached to the mill.—Damage considerable both by fire and water. Insured fully at the American, Washington, and Manufacturers' Mutual Offices.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship COLUMBIA, from Liverpool, at New York, London papers of the 5th have been received. They present but little of interest. In markets the tendency was still upwards for agricultural produce—a steady demand having sprung up for exportation to France. The effect of this new foreign demand was necessarily that of enhancing the home markets.

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—We learn from the Providence Journal, that Simon T. Hicks has been tried before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, for the murder of Jonathan Crossman, in Gloucester, last December—and convicted of that dreadful crime. The victim lived alone, and his house was forcibly entered in the evening by Hicks, who killed Crossman by a blow on the head from a club, while he was on his bed, in the act of raising his window.—The murderer took the money which he found in a wallet, and decamped—but he was arrested a few days after, in the vicinity, and subsequently confessed the crime.

A GENTLE HORSE.—On Tuesday afternoon, as a young lady and boy in a one horse covered wagon, was turning the corner of Broad and Market streets, the connecting bolt which held the fore and hind wheels together, flew out, letting down the front part of the body, and precipitating the occupants head foremost against the horse's heels. The kind animal, instead of jumping and kicking, as most of his kind would have done under similar circumstances, stood perfectly quiet until the frightened pair had gathered themselves up without injury, and availed themselves of the more secure mode of walking home.

New Jersey Eagle.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."—The packet ship Yorkshire, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Thursday, with 382 steerage passengers; the ship Siddons, from Liverpool, arrived on Wednesday, with 337 steerage passengers; and on the same day, the ship Fair West, with 233 steerage passengers—making a grand total of 939 in two days! This, says the True Sun, is a beginning, and only a beginning. How many of these are already snugly quartered on the public charity, we are not informed.

WHITE AND BROWN BREAD.—"Mistaken notions," respecting the quality of different sorts of bread have given rise to much waste. The general belief is that the bread made of the finest flour is the best, and that whiteness is the proof of its quality; but both of these opinions are popular errors. It is well known by men of science, that the bread of unrefined flour will sustain life, while that made of the finest will not. Keep a man on brown bread and water, and he will live and enjoy good health; give him white bread and water only and he will gradually sicken and die.

FIRE ESCAPE.—This is the name given an ingeniously contrived fire ladder, patented by Mr. James Cox, of Blueville, Pa.—It is a portable article, which, being placed on wheels can be rapidly moved to any required point in much less time than a long ladder, and raised to the required height by means of a kind of windlass.

HINT TO WORKING CLASSES.—If a man 21 years of age begin to save \$1 per week and put it to interest every year, he would have at 31 years of age, \$65; at 42 years of age, \$158; at 61 years, \$616; at 71 years of age, \$1150.

SUICIDE.—A young man named George Hampton, and a young woman to whom he had been paying his addresses, were lately found drowned in the Branley Canal, near Wakefield, Md. They had evidently committed suicide, but no cause for the act was ascertained.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, for March.

Thermom.		WINDS		General Aspect	
Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	OF THE	Weather.
1	36 34	27	SW NW	Clear	Clear
2	24 32	23	SW NW	do	do
3	22 34	35	SW NW	Clear	Clear
4	34 38	32	SW NW	Cloudy	Cloudy
5	30 40	34	SE SE	Cloudy	Clear
6	24 40	34	SW NW	Clear	Clear
7	32 42	38	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy
8	33 43	40	SE NW	Cloudy	Cloudy
9	30 42	38	SE NW	Cloudy	Clear
10	30 40	34	SW NW	do	do
11	13 38	24	SW	Clear	Clear
12	20 34	23	SW	do	do
13	19 28	23	NW	do	do
14	21 26	23	NW	do	do
15	24 33	30	NW	do	do
16	20 32	24	NW	do	do
17	20 38	32	NW	do	do
18	25 40	34	SW	Clear	Cloudy
19	30 44	33	NW	Cloudy	Clear
20	34 41	40	SW	Clear	Clear
21	30 45	35	SW	Rain	all day
22	30 40	35	SE	do	do
23	33 38	34	SE	Rain	Cloudy
24	30 44	35	NW	Clear	Clear
25	34 40	34	SW	do	do
26	38 50	43	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy
27	34 35	30	SE	Rain	and Snow
28	27 31	30	NW	Clear	Clear
29	28 40	30	SW	Cloudy	Snow
30	34 32	30	SW	Clear	Clear
31	28 35	30	SE NW	Snow	Cloudy

Mean average of this Month, 32 15

Mean do of March last year, 34 45

Mean do of March 1843, the coldest March in 30 years, 29 29

Mean do of March 1822, the warmest March in 30 years, 40 90

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, April 5, 1847.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 430 Beef Cattle, 40 pairs of Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 415 Sheep and 330 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Prices have further advanced.—We quote Extra 6 50 a 6 75 first quality 6 25 a 6 50; second 5 75 a 6; third 5 25 a 5 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$70, \$85, \$90, \$110, \$120, and \$135.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$22, \$24, 30, 36, \$40, and \$42.

Sheep.—Small lots \$3, to 5.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 for Sows, and 5 for Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 40. Several lots of Swine are expected on Wednesday and Thursday.

Subject of to-morrow evening's lecture at the Mill Street Church.—

Luther at home in Wittenberg.

Services commence at 4 before 7.

MARRIAGES.

In Munson, Mass., 24th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Isaac P. Merritt, Esq., of Westbury, R. I., to Miss Mary Emily Gage, daughter of the late Moses Gage, Esq., of the former place.

DEATHS.

In Wickford, 2d inst., Capt. THOMAS A. COVINGTON, only son of the late Benj. Congdon, of Warwick, in the 43d year of his age.

In Little Compton, on Sunday last, JELIA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Wm. A. Brown, Esq., aged 21 years.

Ship Gen. Jackson, McIntire, in Bristol for New York.

Sch'r Isaac Merritt, in New London, with U. S. Troop 4.

Sch'r Gorman, in Boston for Philadelphia; Eschscholtz, in Bremen for do; Jane & Eliza, M. A. for do; Canton, Shaver, in Dighton for do; Republic, Allen, in Bristol for do; Irene, Bryant, in Bremen for do; Lawrence, York, in Portland for do; Abraham Brown, Allen, in Boston for New York; Gov. Arnold, Eldridge, in do for Salem, N. J.; Caravan, Springer, in Georgetown for do.

Sloops Report, Turner, in Philadelphia for B. A. son; Triumph, Folger, in Nantucket for New York.

Sch'r Sarah Louisa, Norton, in Philadelphia for Providence; Wankin, Crowell, in Boston for New York; Leader, Sears, in do for Baltimore.

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, in New York for Providence.

Sloop Pioneer, Griffin, of and from Bradford, for Providence, with coal, lost mast and boom yesterday, about 1 o'clock, off Point Judith, and anchored. The crew were taken off by the sch'r C. A. of Sandwich, and carried into New London. She was towed into this harbor by the steamboat Charter Oak.

Sch'r Darius, Small, in Boston, Richard Borden, Abbot, in Fall River for Philadelphia.

Passed up 6 p. m., bark Richmond, of and for Providence.

Sch'r Splendid, Prish, in Taunton for Philadelphia; Solomon Haisent, Fuller, in Providence for do; Mary Ann, Shogren, in do for do; Tansline, Harnden, in Edgartown for do; Series, Marston, in Machias Port for Baltimore; Eliza Leaud, Hardy, in Portsmouth for do; Splendid, Watts, in St. George for New York.

Sch'r Rambler, Hopkins, in St. George for New York; Richmond, Fuller, in do for do; Lebanon, Brown, in Camden for do; Halcyn, Vasey, in do for do; Baloon, Nichols, in Sears for do.

POET'S CORNER.

From the London Inquirer.
"LET'S MAKE IT UP."

BY CHARLOTTE YOUNG.

Homely words may we deem them,—the season has flown
When we heard them from others, or made them our own;
Yet, would that their spirit of sweetness and truth
Could come to our ears as it came in our youth;
Oh! would that we uttered as freely as then,
"Let's make it up, brother, smile kindly again."
Let's make it up,
Let us make it up, brother; Oh when we were young
No pride stayed the words ere they fell from the tongue;
No storms of dissension, no passions that strove,
Could banish forever the peace-making dove.
If 'twas a frighted while from its haven of rest,
It returned at the sound that would please it the best,—
"Let's make it up."

Let us make it up, brother, Oh, let us forget
How it is that so coldly of late we have met;
Where the fault may be resting we'll stay not to tell—
Its blight on the spirits of both of us fell;
So take my hand firmly, and grasp as of yore,
Let heart whisper to heart as they whispered before
"Let's make it up."

MECHANIC ARTS.

THE SECRET OF COLORING.

TO COLOR COTTON BLACK.—Put clear cold water into a tub sufficient to cover the goods, then put into it two and a half ounces of chloride of lime, then put in the goods half an hour—take out and wring, then fill a tub a second time with clear water, and put into it two ounces of sulphate of iron, put in the goods ten minutes, then take out and wring, then put the sulphate of iron water into your dye kettle, and as much clean water as will cover the goods, then put in four ounces of the extract of logwood, one and a half ounce of the sulphate of copper, then boil in the goods from fifteen to thirty minutes.

NOTE.—After coloring dip the cotton goods two or three times in the chloride of lime water, then wash well in hot strong soap suds and warm water.

INDIGO BLUE.—Pulverize two ounces of indigo, put in eight ounces of sulphuric acid, in a pitcher; put the indigo into the acid little at a time, and keep it stirring with a stick until all the indigo is in the acid. Let this mixture stand forty-eight hours before you color, then boil water sufficient to cover the goods. Put in the mixture of indigo and acid, then your goods immediately afterwards—let them boil five minutes. This is designed for woolen or silk.

PINK OR LIGHT SILKS, &c.—Boil water to cover the goods, then put in one spoonful of cochineal, pulverized; one tea spoonful of cream of tartar, and a tea spoonful of the natriate of tin, then boil in the goods from one to ten minutes, until the color suits you. Brass or tin kettles should be used.

CRIMSON RED.—Boil water to cover the goods, put in six ounces of alum; put in the goods and boil thirty minutes—take out and wring, wash the kettle and put in clean water to cover the goods, and then add a half pound of Brazil wood—boil ten minutes, put in the goods and boil ten or fifteen minutes.

LONDON BROWN.—Boil water to cover the goods, then put in one pound of Camwood and two ounces of Fustic, boil thirty minutes, take them out and air them, then add to the dye one tea spoonful of sulphuric acid—return the goods ten minutes, take out and put in half ounce of the extract of logwood; put in the goods five or ten minutes, then take out the goods and put in one quarter ounce of sulphate of iron, then put in the goods five minutes and done.

NOTES.—To make the natriate of tin—Put one pound of natriate acid and half pound nitric acid in a clear glass bottle.—Melt seven ounces of block tin as you would melt lead, then pour it slowly into a pan of cold water, which gives some the appearance of a honey comb—then set your bottle on the hearth before the fire until the acids get somewhat warm, then put in the tin little by little, so as to keep it boiling, when it is all added let it cool for use.

To make chemic blue—Pulverize one ounce of indigo, then put eight ounces of sulphuric acid into a pitcher, put the indigo into the acid slowly and mix well by stirring with a stick—let it stand two days, then put it into a glass bottle and it is ready for use.

The goods that you wish to color yellow, green and blue, should be first boiled thirty minutes in strong alum water, say three ounces of alum to every pound of goods, and after being colored and washed should be dipped in strong alum water and dried in the shade.

A gentleman on the Oconee river in Georgia, killed eight wild turkeys at one shot, while their heads were in range eating the bait he had prepared.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

One of the most important considerations connected with the subject of education is, the combination of industry, in the ordinary avocations of life, with the acquisition of a knowledge of letters and science. When young men have to be sent from home to acquire an education, too many are apt to contract idle habits, and to fancy that the purpose of their education is to enable them to become professional men, or in some way to make their living without resorting to manual labor. This, I apprehend is the source of much misfortune, and has been the cause of many young men taking a wrong direction, and of rendering them unhappy and dependent all their lives. The common schools, when made what they ought to be, by the employment of none but competent teachers, who are capable of teaching accurately all the branches of a practical business education, will greatly lessen the evil. The farmer the mechanic, the laborer, the manufacturer and merchant, can then send their sons to school under their own immediate superintending care, and while their children are acquiring the knowledge of the schools, they can at the same time, be made to learn habits of industry and a knowledge of some business to be pursued in after life.

The same observations may, with some modifications, be applied to females. The young lady, coming from the boarding school without a knowledge of the kitchen and the economy of the household, has much to learn to enable her to perform well her part in life. No circumstances or condition can render a knowledge of these duties unimportant. Even the most wealthy will be at the mercy of others, if they are ignorant of these domestic concerns. But no reliance ought to be placed in wealth, in regard to these things. Riches are constantly fluctuating, and passing from one to another. They seldom continue in one direction very long. No young lady has any assurance as to who may be the guardian of her property. She may be soon reduced by some unforeseen cause, from affluence and the tender care of parental affection to poverty and want. How miserable will then be her condition, if she is entirely ignorant of the duties of the household.—Can the most fertile imagination fancy an object better calculated to excite the sympathies of our nature.

To attain then, as far as practicable, the great desideratum of combining the acquisition of knowledge, with habits of industry and sound domestic economy, good common schools, with intelligent, moral instructors, must be provided in every neighborhood, adequate to the wants of the community. Much good has already been effected in many parts of the State, but until their influence shall be extended to every nook and dale, village and neighborhood, within the limits of the Commonwealth, the object of their establishment will not be accomplished.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista,
Mexico, Feb. 24, 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Buena Vista, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Buena Vista, for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies, was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22nd the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock A. M. a flag was sent, bearing from Gen. Santa Anna a summons of an unconditional surrender, to which I immediately returned a negative reply.—The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista, and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Buena Vista, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5400 men, that while of the enemy, from the statement of Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take an early opportunity of forwarding a correct

list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

(Translation.)

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 23d, 1847.

ANT. LOPES DE SANTA ANNA,
To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding the forces of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Sir:—In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. General U. S. A. Commanding,
Gen. D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Saltillo, February 25, 1847.

Sir:—I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Buena Vista. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with Gen. Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
AGUA NUEVA, March 1, 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statement of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2000 or 3000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Caralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several encounters, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Capt. Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. Army commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

FLOWER SEED, just received and for sale a choice variety of annual and perennial flower seed, warranted the growth of 1846, at YOUNG'S, next South of the Town Hall.

NUTS.—YOUNG has just received the following kinds:—Gordon Almonds, Pecan-nuts, Filberts, Brazil nuts, Maderia nuts, Shellnuts, &c. Next South of the Town Hall.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 30, 1844,
William Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Jabez Bullock, and Walker Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property, per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
WILBUR KELLY, President.
ALLEN O. PECK, Secretary.
American Insurance Co.'s
Office, Feb. 7, 1846.

Fruit, Shade & Evergreen TREES,

SHRUBS, HERBACEOUS, BULBOUS, GREEN AND HOT HOUSE PLANTS,

Cultivated and for sale at the Botanic Garden & Nurseries of FERDINAND POTTER, ANSON POTTER, and ANSON H. POTTER, Cranston, R. I.

The Proprietor, in tendering his new Catalogue, desires to state that his Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., are nearly all of fine size and vigorous growth, and superior to any before offered to the public. The establishment contains at the present period, nearly half a million of trees and plants; and the Proprietor is willing to enter into arrangements of the most liberal description, both as to prices and credit, with all such persons as desire large quantities of trees, &c.

The fruit trees in this Catalogue, are either grafted or inoculated, and are propagated from those kinds which have acquired a well-merited celebrity, both in this country and in Europe.

TREES sent from this establishment are selected and labelled with due precaution and care; and if wished, are packed in mats or straw, for which a reasonable charge is made.

Catalogues, (containing some very useful information in regard to transplanting trees) are just received and can be had gratis of CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent for Newport county. Office No. 128 Thames street, up stairs,—where all orders will be received and punctually attended to. Newport, March 6, 1847.

ANCIENT and REAL

Linnæan Botanic Garden

AND NURSERY.

late of WILLIAM PRINCE deceased

PLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW PROPRIETORS of this celebrated Nursery, known as Prince's, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale every description, including the newest and choicest varieties of—

—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Shrubs, Fines, Plants, Roses, &c., and the genuine ones of which may be depended upon; and they will unremittently endeavor to merit the Confidence and Patronage of the Public, by INTEGRITY and LIBERALITY in dealing, and Moderation in charges.

WINTER & CO., Proprietors.
March 13, 1847.]

ORDERS received by CHARLES N. TILLEY, 128 Thames street, (up stairs,) Newport, R. I.

DOORS! DOORS!

THE subscriber keeps at his shop, No. 17 & 19, Broad-street, over Wm. G. Ward's store, the largest assortment of DOORS ever offered for sale in this town, also Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c. made to order at the shortest notice. Also, new windows exchanged for old second hand sashes. All those in want call and see, and it is then and there the prices shall be made. KNOX & LINTO ROG.
January 2d, 1847.

WHITE ASH COAL, a very superior article, for Stoves or Furnaces, for sale in the Lump at \$6 per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered. Also, broken and screened Red Ash Coal at \$6.

Apply at the Office in the Perry Mill, or to WM. GARDNER, AGENT.

RED ASH and CANAL COAL, of the best quality, constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport, by the subscribers on Devens' Wharf.
DEVENS & GIFFORD.
Newport, Sept. 12, 1846.

Vulcanism.

Now if my work is not well done,
Because the money I'll refund;
And if it is not done to order,
Why then, I'll try again to-morrow.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has a shop in East STREET, near the corner of Thames and Bridge streets, in which for the future, he will endeavor to perform any work commonly done by those of the profession, upon liberal terms for Cash; or he will barter with the Mechanic or the Yeoman, for any of the various fruits of their labor. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, and would gratefully be received.

GEORGE G. HULL.
N. B.—Horse shoeing not excepted.
Newport, January 30, 1847.—3m.

STORE AND WHARF TO LET.

And possession given on the 7th of March.

THE CHAMPLAIN WHARF, and a large two story Store are to let as above. For further information enquire of the subscriber.

BENJ. A. MASON.

Neapolitan Bonnets.

PATTISON, NOE, & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, 23 Delancy Street, New York.

Feb. 27, 1847.—3m.

CANDY! CANDY! CANDY!!!

WARRANTED to be made from pure loaf sugar, and by the best artists in the country, and as cheap as can be bought in Newport, either at wholesale or retail. Come and judge for yourselves, at YOUNG'S Confectionary and fancy Store, next South of the Town Hall.

USEFUL FANCY ARTICLES, OF EVERY KIND.

TOGETHER with a beautiful lot, suitable for fillipene or holiday presents, comprising in part the following:
Fancy Boxes, of various designs; Silk Parasols; Pocket Books; Hair, Clothes, Tooth, Shoe and Bathing Brushes; Gents walking canes; Ladies' and Gents Combs of all kinds, and of the latest fashion; Pocket knives; scissors & razors; Straps; sgar cases,—and in fact almost any thing you can think of, at YOUNG'S, next South of Town Hall, Newport.

WING & BATES, LUMBER DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Gardiner, Me.

Will attend to the purchase and forwarding all kind of Lumber to order. Dimension Timber of all descriptions sawed from Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, furnished at short notice.

Gardiner, March 27, 1847.—6m.

For Sale or to Lot.

THE Farm in Portsmouth, on the West road, about 9 miles from Newport, lately owned and occupied by Christopher Barker, deceased, containing about 130 acres of good land, with a dwelling house, barn, and other buildings thereon, with an excellent orchard, &c. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.—For terms apply to William and Edmund Barker, Portsmouth, or GIDEON LAWTON, Newport. Portsmouth, Dec. 26, 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the estate which he heretofore occupied, situated at the corner of Touro and High streets on the Hill.
The House has every convenience for the residence of a private family, or for taking boarders; has a good well of water, and the yard and garden is well filled with trees and shrubbery. For terms apply to HENRY OMAN.
Feb. 27, 1847.

NEWPORT

DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

L. T. TEEY would respectfully give notice that he has taken rooms in the building corner of Washington Square and Thames street, (third floor,) where he is now prepared to execute miniatures at the shortest notice. Persons wishing pictures of themselves or friends, are invited to call. Copies taken from Paintings, and Drawings.—Daguerreotype Pictures taken of deceased persons.

Rooms free to all.

N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge.
January 16, 1847.

TO LET,

THE ESTATE corner of Thames street and Washington Square.—Possession given the 25th of March or sooner if desired. The House has been thoroughly repaired the past season, and contains more than 20 rooms, is well arranged for a Boarding House,—its location being unsurpassed for that business. There are 4 Shops in the basement, which will let with the House if desired. For terms &c., apply to JOSEPH CASE, on the Premises.
Newport, Feb. 20, 1847.

MALAGA GRAPES, are to be had at YOUNG'S, next south of Town Hall.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

ELISHA CASE, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims against the same, and that we will meet at the house of Richard Shaw, on the first Saturdays of March, May and July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims.

RICHARD SHAW, DANIEL B. DAVIS, SAMUEL F. HORSING, } Comm'rs.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH CASE, Administrator.
January 9, 1847.

Assignee's Notice.

GEORGE ROSE, of the Town of New Shoreham, in the county of Newport, Trader, having made an assignment of all his property, real and personal, for the benefit of his Creditors,—All those indebted to said George Rose are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them to DANIEL BROWN, Assignee.
March 13, 1847.

J. M. HAMMETT, MERCHANT TAILOR, 133 1-2 THAMES STREET, ("LONG ROOM.") NEWPORT, R. I.

GARMENTS cut and made in the most fashionable style: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

PICKLES and PRESERVES, at YOUNG'S, next south of Town Hall.

HAIR OILS & COLOGNE, Perfumery, Soaps, Pomades, &c., in great variety at YOUNG'S, next south of Town Hall.

TOYS! TOYS!! NOW is your time to buy Toys. Young has the largest assortment in town, and a "little" cheaper than any one else. Next South of the Town Hall.

1100 HAVANA Oranges, just received and for sale at YOUNG'S, next south of the Town Hall.

FISH and Dates, fresh and good, at YOUNG'S, next south of the Town Hall.

BIRD SEED and CAGES, for sale cheap, at YOUNG'S.

TO LET. ONE HALF of a large double House, with every convenience attached, situated at the corner of Caleb Earle street, near the head of Broad street. For terms apply to WM. D. STEWART.
Newport, Dec. 12, 1846.

BRASS Croton Faucets, of every description and price, for sale by NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.
One door North of the Custom House.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

OLIVER D. GREENE,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will receive the same at our respective dwellings, and will hold a final meeting for the purpose of deciding on said claims on SATURDAY, the 11th of September, at the house of Mrs. P. M. Green, at one o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH CHILDS, WM. BARKER, JOHN G. CHILDS, } Comm'rs.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to PHEBE GREENE, Executrix.
Portsmouth, March 16, 1847.

SEGARS and TOBACCO.

Of the following Brands & Kinds

REGALIA, La Norma, La Primavera, Colorado, Havana, Panetela, and Principe; Cavendish and Aromatic chewing tobacco, also Miller and Anderson's fine cut Smoking Tobacco, and Pipes. And everything of the kind usually kept in such Store, by H. YOUNG, next South Town Hall.

OBSTRUCTION.

THE CAUSE OF ALL PULMONARY DISEASES.

For what is the cause of Cough? Obstruction. What is the cause of Hemorrhage, & Spitting of blood? Obstruction.

What is the cause of Consumption and Abscess? Obstruction. What is the cause of Bronchitis? Obstruction.

Producing inflammation of the lining membrane of the Bronchia or wind tubes, and an excretion of mucous or pus, and frequently discharges of Blood. And what is Asthma, or difficulty of breathing, but obstruction, caused by this mucous or purulent excretion, clogging up these tubes, and thereby impeding respiration? Remove this obstruction, and there will be no fever nor inflammation—no pain nor cough—no abscess nor Consumption—no hemorrhage nor spitting of blood—no Asthma or difficulty of breathing, but a restoration to health will be certain. And what is the true remedy pointed out by nature to remove this Obstruction?

The answer is Expectoration. Yes, Expectoration is nature's remedy. For, reader, there is no other outlet for the lungs to discharge their vitia, but the Trachea, or Wind Pipe, and this natural discharge is Expectoration. To assist nature, and produce this desirable result, nothing has been found so effective as Jayne's Expecturator. It is the result of the experience of many years practice. It produces a free and easy expectoration, suppresses the cough, reduces the inflammation, removes the spasmodic action of the vessels, and heals the abraded surface of the Bronchia or Wind Tubes. The breathing becomes easy—and the patient almost uniformly recovers, and even in the most hopeless cases of Consumption, it produces a degree of relief never before experienced by any other preparation, and prolongs the patient's life to an indefinite period. Many who were pronounced incurable two years ago, by their Physicians, are still alive, and appear no worse than they did then, while hundreds, say thousands, have entirely recovered.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. HARRIS.

UMBRELLAS

AT 374 CENTS.

FORTY Umbrellas at the above price, by E. W. LAWTON & SON.
March 20.

Executors' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been duly qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of MRS. MARTHA REDWOOD CHAMPLIN, of Newport, deceased, hereby request all persons having demands against her estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

ELBERT J. ANDERSON, } Executors.
SAMUEL B. VERNON, }

March 27, 1847.

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT pleasant and convenient House, next south of the subscriber's residence, on the Main street, near the Market, now occupied by Wm. C. Cozzens, Esq. Possession given on the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. The house can be seen at any time previous, by calling on the present occupant. For further information apply to STEPHEN